REC'D DEC 19 1960

The Man With a Swastika Cap

On the right you see a picture of a man in nazi uniform, with his black cap decorated with the German imperialist eagle and swastika emblem. The picture was taken in Bratislava, capital of the nazi puppet state of Slovakia, in September 1941. The man in the black uniform had gone to Slovakia to arrange with Slovak quislings the introduction of special anti-Semitic legislation, which led to the deportation and gassing of an estimated 85,000 Slovak Jews.

The man with the swastika on his cap was an expert: he drafted the Nuremberg Laws of 1935, Hitler's anti-Semitic legislation; he introduced these laws to nazi-occupied Austria and other countries; he was in charge of "Racial Questions" in the nazi Ministry of the Interior.

His name is Hans Globke. He escaped punishment after the war, and is today West German Chancellor Adenauer's State Secretary and personal assistant.

NOW TURN THE PAGE for other pictures of Globke and his friends.

DEMOCRATIC

GERMAN REPORT

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Bonn Blocks Inner-German Travel

The West German Government is systematically interfering with passenger travel between the two German states, a GDR spokesman stated on November 2nd. Since the beginning of 1960 nearly 200 citizens of the German Democratic Republic who visited West Germany equipped with the necessary documents have been arrested although none of them had committed any crime.

Karl Maron, Minister of the Interior of the GDR, has filed a strongly-worded protest with the West German Ministry of the Interior demanding the release of those persons arrested and a cessation of this arbitrary interference with travel between the two German states. The letter stated:

"There has recently been a marked increase in the terrorist acts committed by the West German authorities against GDR citizens who travel to West Germany. Citizens of the GDR who establish contact with West German citizens and institutions in the interests of reaching a peaceful understanding on the German question are deprived of their liberty and handled like criminals.

"I would like to quote some recent examples: On October 1st Armin Fischer, housing official and member of the Doebeln District Council, was arrested in Siegen, West Germany, while he was on a private visit. On October 21st 1960 Fritz Schaarschmidt, Chairman of the Doebeln District Council, who had travelled to West Germany to protest against this arbitrary arrest, was arrested in Arnsberg.

"On October 18th 1960 Hubert Schuetz, Mayor of Dippoldiswalde, was taken off a train bound for Bamberg and thrown into a West German jail."

The protest note gave the names of thirteen other GDR citizens recently arrested in West Germany and still held there.

"It is clear that the West German police have received instructions to interfere with travel and stop peaceful contacts between the citizens of the two German states.

"In December 1959 I was forced to protest against similar terrorist actions. Although you failed to reply to my letter I am addressing you once again because I wish to try every means which can help a normalisation of the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic.

"In the name of the Government and the people of the German Demo-

(cont. on next page)

(cont. from front page)

Bonn Blocks Travel

cratic Republic I protest most sharply against these arbitrary actions and demand that the arrested GDR citizens should be immediately released and that normal conditions for traffic between the two German states should be established in West Germany.

"The actions taken by the West German police stand in direct contradiction to official pronouncements that the German Federal Republic is interested in free travel between the two German states.

"If the authorities of the German Federal Republic continue to apply such terrorist measures they will prove that they wish to prevent peaceful contacts between the citizens of the two German states. The authorities of the German Federal Republic will bear the full responsibility for the results of their policy."

* * *

The Committee for the Rights of Man in the GDR has asked the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations to intervene on behalf of the hundreds of citizens of the GDR held in West German prisons.

In a letter sent to the UN on October 28th the GDR Committee stated:

"Since January 1960, 194 citizens of the German Democratic Republic who visited the (West) German Federal Republic with peaceful intentions, and with the necessary documents, have been arrested and thrown into jail. The persons arrested include trade unionists, peasants, sportsmen, and even members of elected GDR bodies. West German courts have sentenced 57 of them to over 350 months imprisonment. 108 others have been held illegally for up to 5 months, and then acquitted or released without trial.

"None of these GDR citizens have committed crimes in West Germany. All of them were robbed of their human rights because they discussed disarmament proposals which have been tabled in the United Nations. They were acting in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and in the cause of international friendship and peace.

"We protest against the terrorist measures taken by the West German Government, and call upon the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations to use its influence so that basic human rights may be respected in the German Federal Republic."

GDR BACKS ALGERIA

Aid For Liberation Struggle

"The people of Algeria have the full sympathy and solidarity of the Government and population of the German Democratic Republic in their just struggle for national liberation," the GDR Foreign Ministry declared on November 1st, 6th anniversary of the beginning of fighting in Algeria.

To prove this, the Declaration cited the aid, worth more than 3,000,000 marks (£250,000), which was collected and sent to Algeria by the Red Cross, the Free German Trade Union Federation and other organisations in the GDR. Over 100 Algerian students and more than 300 workers have come to the GDR to get higher education or specialised training. Severely wounded Algerians have also been hospitalised in GDR clinics.

In contrast to this aid, the Declaration pointed to the aid and support given by West Germany to the French Government in its attempts to crush the Algerians. 35,000 young men were recruited in West Germany and West Berlin for the Foreign Legion, of whom 8500 had already been killed. Also, all military service of Foreign Legion members was officially credited to the military records of West German soldiers.

"The West German Government was directly involved in the nuclear weapon and missile tests held in the Algerian section of the Sahara in February 1960," the Declaration continued. "The inspection trip by War Minister Strauss to Algeria in January 1957, accompanied by Nazi General Heusinger and other West German officers, and the visit to Algeria in July 1959 by Nazi General Speidel, Commander of NATO Land Forces in Central Europe, are clear evidence of the direct participation in the Algerian colonial war ...

"In addition to this military aid, the West German Government has supplied the French Government with 3,000 million marks to help finance and continue the war in Algeria.

"The West German Government has concluded secret agreements with the French Government ... whereby the Bundeswehr establishes troop training and supply bases on French territory. In exchange for this, the West German Government guarantees increased financial, political and military support for the Algerian war ..."

The Foreign Ministry Declaration said in conclusion that "the Government of the German Democratic Republic is for a peaceful settlement of the Algeria conflict by means of negotiations on an equal basis between the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the Government of the Republic of France which would correspond with the interests of the people of both Algeria and France."

"The Times" and Poland's Western Frontier

West German agitation for a revision of the German-Polish frontier established by the Potsdam Agreement was a threat to European security, "The Times" of London stated on October 25th. The paper was commenting on the statement made by Mr. Richard Nixon, US Republican Presidential candidate supporting Poland's determination to defend the Oder-Neisse frontier, the frontier established at Potsdam. "The Times" stated:

"There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Nixon did not mean what he said about Poland's frontiers. In future it will be much harder for Americans and their allies to continue the pretence that the Oder-Neisse line is a purely temporary arrangement, which will be confirmed or scrapped or adjusted when a peace treaty with a united Germany is eventually negotiated ... European security is not helped by uncertainty over frontiers."

Another West German Officer Goes East

Lieutenant Heinz Jacke, of the West German Wehrmacht, left his unit and sought asylum in the GDR at the end of October. He stated that he had taken this step because he had come to realise that the West German armed forces were being prepared solely for aggressive war against the east.

Lieutenant Jacke said that he had served with the 310th Artillery Training Battalion, which had been equipped since June 1959 with atomic cannon. The atomic shells for the cannon were stored under lock and key in the battalion area; the NATO liaison officer responsible for issuing the ammunition was a German-American who wore West German uniform. Preparations had been made to transfer the battalion to French soil at some future date, he said.

GLOBKE & FRIENDS

1941 **War criminals meet in Bratislava, Slovak puppet capital, to arrange the liquidation of the Slovak Jews. Right to left: Dr Hans Globke, in charge of "Racial Questions" in the nazi Ministry of the Interior; SS General Wilhelm Stuckart, State Secretary in nazi Ministry of the Interior (sentenced to 46 months imprisonment by US court on April 14th 1949 as war criminal); Sano Mach, Slovak Minister of the Interior (sentenced to 30 years as war criminal by Czechoslovak People's Court on May 16th 1947); Wilhelm Frick, nazi Minister of the Interior (hanged at Nuremberg for war crimes on October 16th 1946); other persons unidentified. Globke is wearing the special black uniform of top-ranking nazi civil servants, decorated with row of medals including nazi distinctions for the conquest of Austria and the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.**

1960 **Government bench in West German Parliament. From left to right: Dr Hans Globke, State Secretary in Adenauer's Chancellory; Dr Ludwig Erhard, West German Vice Chancellor; Dr Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor.**

"FACE FACTS" Says "Economist"

The West German will have to face up to the fact that the German Democratic Republic really exists, the London "Economist" stated in a commentary on October 29th dealing with West German action in cancelling the nine-year-old trade agreement with the GDR. Here are some passages from this interesting western commentary:

"A ban on imports of coal, steel, and engineering products might force the east Germans to make awkward changes in their plans. But there is no doubt that, at a pinch, the east Germans could divert their trade and obtain what they needed elsewhere – much of it from the eastern block itself. West Germany, for its part, should have little difficulty in finding alternatives to a trade that has been kept alive partly for political reasons. A stoppage in trade between the two parts of Germany would be an economic inconvenience, but not an economic disaster for either side. Its main consequence would be political; it would sever some of the few remaining everyday contacts between the two. Thus Berlin's slender hopes of eventually becoming once more the German capital would be further reduced.

"Fortunately there are plenty of signs that neither East nor West wants to manoeuvre itself into a position where the extreme weapons have to be used. When the west German government took its (as yet, so far as can be seen, inconclusive) step about the trade agreement, it did emphasise the precautionary and preparatory nature of the move and the hope that a trade breakdown could still be avoided. The east German response was even more remarkable in its moderation. In an address to the People's Chamber in Berlin, Herr Ulbricht mildly rebuked the west Germans and offered to negotiate on the matter. Since then, the east German goverment has made one or two mild demonstrations of strength. There have been hold-ups (though not, as was reported, a general stoppage) of transit trade between west Berlin and communist countries. The west Germans have been reminded that the trade agreement covers the exchange of electric power and of gas. But the general willingness to negotiate has been asserted again and again.

"The Bonn government, however, has now got itself into a position where the very reasonableness of the east German response causes it deep embarrassment. Not surprisingly, the east Germans have made it plain that any talks about the general problem of Berlin must take into account 'political realities' – in other words the existence of the east German state. Bonn, however, is as committed as ever to the non-recognition of the east German state in any fashion. The display of studied mildness from the east has, therefore, been greeted with stolid silence in the federal capital. Very well then, said Herr Rau, the east German minister of foreign trade, last week: if the west Germans wanted to keep politics out, they, the east Germans, were quite happy to carry on with the old trade agreement after all. Once more the west German government has impaled itself painfully on its own doctrine.

"It is an absurd and also potentially dangerous situation. The Bonn government has pulled a lever to force a negotiation, but insists that the only available negotiating partner does not exist. Oddly enough, the political hazards of this situation were apparently realised in Bonn before the move was made. But it was made just the same. The danger is that in struggling to preserve the purely formal notion that there is no German Democratic Republic, something of substance may be lost in Berlin itself. It is true, of course, that so much prestige has become attached to the doctrine of non-recognition that any abandonment of it is bound to look like a defeat . . .

"When sterile policies are abandoned there are always drawbacks. But in the final analysis it is the reality that has to be put first – in this case, the real, hard task of preserving the precious but precarious freedom of the people of west Berlin. It is to this, and not to saving face or preserving diplomatic fictions, that the West will have to devote all its limited bargaining strength and skill in next year's negotiations, and in the long struggle in the years beyond."

Sesquicentennial at East Berlin University

A diploma awarded to Karl Marx, a microscope used by Robert Koch, the fighter against tuberculosis, and other documents and souvenirs from Germany's past were part of an exhibition opened in celebration of 150 years of the Humboldt University in East Berlin.

The exhibition was only one feature of the celebrations, scheduled to reach a climax in early November, when scientists from all parts of the world will take part in conferences, symposia and ceremonies to mark the anniversary.

The University, one of the youngest in Germany, is named after Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt, prominent 19th Century German brother-scientists. Famous students included Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, founders of scientific socialism, and famous professors included the great physicists Albert Einstein and Max Planck.

Socialism has brought great changes to the university: In 1926 only 1% of the students came from working-class families, today the proportion is about 60%; students have recently collected 100,000 marks (more than £8000) to finance the study of African and Asian students; curricula of the many different university institutes are all based today on the spirit of peace and international friendship.

GDR Citizens Charge Eichmann

Prominent Jewish citizens of the German Democratic Republic who lost near relatives in the nazi liquidation camps have filed charges with the Israeli authorities against Adolf Eichmann who is due to appear early next year before an Israeli court on charges of mass murder.

Those filing the charges include Hanns Eisler, famous composer; authors Stefan Heym and Stephan Hermlin; and Lin Jaldati, noted Yiddish singer, herself a survivor of Belsen death camp. Professor Friedrich Kaul, Democratic Germany's most famous lawyer, will represent the appellants in the Jerusalem court.

Socialist Brigade in an ex-Krupp Factory

By Allen Mann

"No, today we wouldn't want to give up our socialist brigade anymore," Rolf Wunderlich said, "but at the beginning we were all very sceptical." I was sharing a table and several bottles of wine with Wunderlich, his wife, and other workers from the Ernst Thaelmann Heavy Engineering Plant in Magdeburg. The plant, before 1945 a bulwark of the Krupp armaments empire but now nationally-owned, is with over 10,000 employees the largest machinery factory in the German Democratic Republic. The men had come with their wives or steady girl-friends tonight for one of their regular monthly "brigade evenings", held this time in a pleasant room of the Handworkers' Clubhouse.

There were 16 men in the brigade, or work team. Some work teams in GDR factories choose names for themselves based on past or present men and events, but most of them just take the name of the "brigadier" who heads the group (just under the foreman in rank). The group with me that evening was therefore the "Faehse Brigade", and its brigadier was Ernst Faehse, a jolly chap in his late thirties. The group, together with three other brigades, makes huge overhead cranes. At the moment, most of their cranes are exported for use in big open-hearth steel furnaces and the like.

The brigade had not always come together regularly after work, most certainly not with their wives. But over a year ago, a new movement started in the factories in the GDR. Work brigades began to compete for the title of "Brigade of Socialist Labour". Every brigade which wanted to compete worked out a list of resolutions it would try to live up to, wrote them down and submitted them to a group chosen in the factory to act as a jury. After definite periods of time, it was decided which brigades had fulfilled their resolutions well enough to win the title "Brigade of Socialist Labour".

There were three main categories for these resolutions, Rolf Wunderlich pointed out, after another sip of wine. "Working, learning and living in a socialist way. And it was the last one that made most of the men very sceptical."

That is what I had expected, of course. I knew that there had been and would be many competitions for more or better production, and factory training programmes were also a well-established tradition, but what was meant by "living in a socialist way"?

"Many of the men were worried that their personal lives were going to be interfered with," continued Wunderlich, a man of just under 40. "We were expected to spend some of our free time together, it seemed, but what do a young lad of 18 and a grandpa of 65 have to talk about together? And then, everyone has different interests. One man" — and he pointed to the young chap across the table — "is crazy about photography, another, like Herr Stroh here sitting next to you, likes to write and has even had a few small items printed in the Magdeburg newspaper. Another man likes sports more than anything else.

"But we decided to try out this business of getting together after quitting time. When we got our brigade bonus for good production results we decided not to split it up as usual according to who had worked better — which only causes squabbling anyway — but to spend it together instead — sort of cementing the friendship of the brigade. Things went very well, and a good time was had by all — until we arrived home."

Here Alfred Wunderlich's wife, who had been rather quiet and disinterested up to now, having heard the story several times, pointed out that it was not nice putting a drunken husband to bed even if it were in the name of "socialist brigade-building". The two other wives within hearing distance nodded in emphatic agreement.

"Well, we thought things over again," Wunderlich said, taking up the tale again, "and we decided that maybe the women had a point. So we decided to come together every month, but to bring our wives along too, or girl-friends for the bachelors in the brigade. We spent the brigade money on wine instead of 'schnapps' and everybody was satisfied.

"The first time we met, one of our brigade who went to Indonesia to help in assembling one of our factory's export plants there told all about what he had seen. That was the first time the ladies got a chance to meet each other, or for that matter, that we saw who some of the fellows were married or engaged to."

"The next time we met was in the factory," Frau Wunderlich broke in to say. "That was a big success, because we had had to listen for years to how our husbands had finished this job or were in the middle of that one, how this machine wasn't working or how there was a new man on that one, and we never had the slightest idea of what it was all about."

During the evening the amateur photography fan across from us brought out the brigade's new album — filled with photos and other pictures. I was really amazed to see that the wives seemed just as able to explain pictures taken in the shop as their husbands.

I reflected that this was pretty important. If a man comes home every evening filled with news of the day at the shop and his wife always says, "That's fine, dear. Now do hurry and get ready for supper", he usually feels just a bit misunderstood. Or, if his wife is a housewife, she might begin to feel left out of things.

Soon the monthly get-together had become a regular habit. One evening they all went to the theatre together, on another occasion they invited younger members of the cast at a Magdeburg theatre to visit them for an evening. During the summer they had taken the children along to visit a big lake forming in back of a huge new dam in the nearby Harz Mountains. Once a doctor had been invited to speak to the women on medical questions. Several evenings had been devoted exclusively to dancing, an occasional party game, or chatting over a bottle of wine paid for in advance with the brigade's bonus money. They had lost their early fears about encroachments on their personal lives and had become a friendly group of families.

Somehow I could not help recalling my days in a factory in America years back. Almost the only glimpse of work-mates' families which I remember is of a few determined wives who met their husbands at the gate on pay-day to guarantee that they did not succumb to any temptations on the way home.

But the Faehse Brigade had also undertaken other obligations. One was to help a class of secondary

school students who came to the factory.

Another explanation is necessary here. If you visit the Ernst Thaelmann Plant you cannot fail to see youngsters with yellow armbands inscribed "Polytechnical Instruction". These are students from nearby schools who spend four hours a week learning to handle screwdrivers and metal files, and then later more complicated tools and machines. This is part of a big educational experiment in the GDR. By visiting the factories every week, the students learn to know and respect the labour of the men and women working there. This is important, for otherwise they might go to school all the way from kindergarten to post-graduate studies in college free of charge and never appreciate that it is the workers who are really making their education possible. This aspect of the experiment in "polytechnical education" is undoubtedly even more important than the basic knowledge of a factory trade which the youngsters acquire.

1200 students come to the Ernst Thaelmann Plant every week, and the Faehse Brigade decided to help one of the classes in getting adjusted to factory techniques and methods.

"Our 'adopted' class turned out to be a very good one," Herr Wunderlich told us, "so we never did have to help them out; that is probably just as well, for they are a bright bunch of 16-year-olds and some of the girls or lads might have showed us up a little. Where we did finally get together was on the ballfield. The brigade had to form a handball team to meet the onslaught of the students, and although some of us had never played before and others were well past Olympic age levels, we managed to tie the score – with the help of workmates, wives and families on the sidelines. We suffered the usual aches and pains for days, but we were very proud of ourselves. In the return engagement they beat us 17-14, however, but even after that game we all had a friendly drink together afterwards in the best of spirits. We had beer and the boys had soda pop, of course."

Another brigade resolution was connected with the factory training programme. Several of the men learned a second trade, in free evening classes; now, when one of their machines needs repairs or when a specialist is needed for certain jobs, they no longer have to wait for hours till someone from another department is free. One of their own men is qualified for the job and production can continue with hardly a hitch. Two men had also taken trade union courses, so that they can now give advice to the other men or the brigade as a whole on union questions.

The last pledge Herr Wunderlich told me about was the one to reduce the number of hours lost on account of sickness. This meant special care to avoid even smaller accidents, great attention to cutting down drafts in the big work-hall to a minimum and similar measures. This too was a part of the competition between the brigades, and it had also had another interesting effect. Workers who sometimes have trouble getting up mornings because of a slight cold or hangover now think twice before turning over and going back to sleep. Especially younger workers were inclined to stay home because of all kinds of dubious "ailments". Herr Wunderlich assured me that this has changed – not 100%, of course – but they really have more interest in their jobs now. The men also understand better what work their cranes will do in the world, and how important it is that countries trying to achieve a better standard of living for their citizens build new industries as quickly and well as possible.

As the evening wore on, the first formality towards me wore off, and I began to hear more of some of the complaints and problems of the men and the factory. A main factory difficulty consists in the occasional shortages of raw materials. This means troubles in filling the quotas of the economic plan, of course, but since nobody has ever lost his job even temporarily on this account, the problem is not so serious for the men. It is to be expected in an economy which always tries and sometimes succeeds in growing faster than common sense or even hard facts would seem to allow.

The other complaint is even more common in the GDR. It refers to the quality of the products made here – especially clothing. One of the men pointed to my suit, made in America, and said, "Where can I buy such a good suit cheaply here?" The women complained about the shoes in the shops here – they are almost never as fashionable as shoes from Italy, France or West Germany.

These are also growing pains, resulting from the great attention necessarily paid to just such factories as the huge Ernst Thaelmann Works, which was built up from ruins after the war. Of course, even such minor pains can be very disturbing after a while. But it was right here among the workers from the Faehse Brigade that I noticed a feeling of pride developing very strongly. The same man who complained about suits was extremely proud of the brigade and also of his own contributions to the group. He felt himself a real part of it, and this really outweighs his complaints about this or that difficulty.

I felt this even stronger the next day when I visited the brigade at work. Although the evening had lasted till past midnight, every member of the brigade was present and accounted for, despite bleary eyes and heavy limbs. Several offered to show me around the huge work-hall with its massive "overhead" cranes stretched in all stages of completion on the assembly racks. And all spoke with pride of their products. "Our cranes are as good as those built anywhere in the world," one elderly worker stated categorically; That was a sample of this healthy spirit, not of superiority over other workers, but of pride in what he had built with his hands in his own factory.

Of course, the Faehse Brigade is one of the best brigades in the Ernst Thaelmann Plant. Many workers have not yet grown used to this collective spirit, this interest and pride in their own work. But the growth of the "socialist brigade" competition may yet turn out to be a vital factor in winning the hearts of workers, not only here in the German Democratic Republic but also, indirectly, those in the other German state whose borders are less than 25 miles away from the Ernst Thaelmann Plant in Magdeburg.

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The Case of the Missing Beethoven

By Mary Wolfard

In 1950 a West Berliner named Herr Krueger-Riebow got himself appointed director of the music department at the German State Library in East Berlin. He accomplished this by means of sundry forged documents including a phoney doctorate of musicology backed up by certain musical abilities.

The State Library is roughly comparable to the British Museum Library and contains such national treasures as original scores by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn and many others. Within a few months the new director had stolen as many as he could get away with. When he considered his collection adequate, he flew to West Germany with the unique scores. He knew that he would find people there who were not above officially condoning theft — on political grounds of course.

Herr Krueger-Riebow had a bit of bad luck. When his plane landed at a West German airport, one of his crates fell and broke open, scattering manuscripts round customs officials who promply called the police. Krueger readily explained that these were manuscripts which had been "illegally held" since the war by the East Berlin State Library. At the "risk of his life" he had rescued them and was now on his way to Bonn to hand them over to the Beethoven Institute in Bonn, he claimed.

There he actually went, armed with a letter that he had forged himself and judiciously presented Professor Schmidt-Goerg, head of the Institute, with just a small part of his loot. The letter purported to show that the Soviet authorities had planned to remove to the Soviet Union the very documents that Krueger had stolen. The story was an invention, but he knew that it would go down well in West Germany.

He then returned to the police and showed them a receipt stating that he had handed over to the Institute a number of Beethoven manuscripts. The police dismissed him with their blessing and no one knew that he had handed over only an insignificant part of the material in the broken crate. The rest he sold in West Germany and abroad, mainly to France, Switzerland and the United States. While living on the proceeds of these sales, he devoted his spare time in the following nine years to plundering West Berlin and West German libraries. He was eventually caught red-handed in Goettingen, West Germany, and sentenced to 18 months in February 1960. A series of other cases are pending against him including one for the thefts from the Berlin State Library.

Reporting the case, West German newspapers labelled him the "greatest book thief of all time". As a result of this publicity the State Library in East Berlin was able to recover many of the missing manuscripts from the various institutions and individuals in France, Switzerland and West Germany who had purchased them from Krueger-Riebow. The dishonourable exception is the official Beethoven Institute in Bonn. After a long delay Professor Schmidt-Goerg admitted that since May 1951 it had had in its possession some 27 Beethoven manuscripts, 138 conversation books by means of which Beethoven communicated with his friends after he had gone deaf, and many other documents: the complete list covered four type-written pages.

The State Library in East Berlin made a formal application for their return. In reply it received a letter which is worth quoting:

"... There can be no talk of stolen goods as Krueger-Riebow was then director of the music department with the right of disposal. As he felt that there were grounds for concern as to the safety of the manuscripts, he handed them over to me for safekeeping. It is astonishing that in all these years there has been no mention of this alleged theft in your press and that nobody did anything about it, but that on the contrary, even after the removal of these manuscripts, Krueger-Riebow had unhindered access to the German State Library. In view of these remarkable circumstances my impression was confirmed that Krueger-Riebow's security measures were justified."

The letter goes on to say that as the State Library is obviously not capable of looking after its treasures the Beethoven Institute will keep them where they would be available at all times to persons engaged on research. It also disputes the right of the library to exist at all and presents a line of reasoning, which if applied, would justify the wholesale plunderung of its belongings.

It is certainly unusual for the director of a museum to refer to theft as "security measures". And it is a lie that Krueger-Riebow had access to the State Library after he had taken the stolen manuscripts to West Germany. He never showed his face in East Berlin again because he knew that there was a warrant out for his arrest. And here West Berlin and West German police were singularly uncooperative. They stated that they were unable to make an arrest "for lack of evidence".

Just how safe documents are in the Beethoven Institute is illustrated by the fact that a couple of months ago a madman set fire to the place in broad daylight at a time when it was crowded. Many priceless documents were irreparably lost. And just how available they are at all times to persons engaged on research, a certain Frau Weigel of West Berlin has reason to know. In early 1958, not knowing of the theft of the Beethoven conversation books, she asked to consult them at the State Library. She was referred to the Bonn Institute as it was an open secret that this is where they were. Two months later she received a letter from Schmidt-Goerg which said: "We know nothing of any Beethoven conversation books in Bonn".

It is scarcely surprising that the East Berlin State Library has described these goings on as a "scandalous incident unparallelled in the world of learning". It is not a catastrophe of the same magnitude as arming the West German nazis with nuclear weapons, but it throws an interesting sidelight on the morals of Bonn.

Biggest Telescope in Europe

A huge 2-metre reflector telescope, largest in the world outside the United States, was presented to the German Academy of Sciences by the Government of the German Democratic Republic on October 19th. The 2-metre measurement (78$^{3}/_{4}$ in) refers to the aperture for the telescope's reflector.

The telescope, which took ten years to build and cost the Government ten million marks, was constructed by the world-famous Carl Zeiss factory. It is now installed in a new observatory at Tautenburg in the mountains of Thuringia. The opening of the observatory and the presentation of the telescope to the scientists was marked by a ceremony attended by astronomers and astrophysicists from all parts of Europe.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

I was glad to see that even some conservative MPs have become alarmed by the West German clamour for a revision of the German frontiers, a subject which was dealt with at length in the last issue of GERMAN REPORT. A very true-blue Tory, Brigadier Sir Otho Prior-Palmer, who represents Worthing and who is Chairman of the NATO Parliamentarians Defence Committee raised the subject in the House of Commons on November 1st. I think his speech is worthy of more than the seven lines which it was given in the Parliamentary Report in "The Times".

Sir Otho said: "I am getting extremely worried about the growing irredentist movement in West Germany. It causes me and a lot of my friends on this side deep concern.

"We have heard of heavily attended meetings at Dusseldorf and Berlin at which Dr. Adenauer, Professor Ehrhardt, and Herr Willi Brandt addressed vast, excited public meetings.

"The gist of what they were saying was that if Germany stood firm with the West, then one day the West will see that East Prussia was free.

"This was intended to impress the youth, many of whom have never heard of the Eastern provinces, or knew very little about them.

"It sends a cold shiver down my spine. Is this not just the noises we used to hear in 1936, 1937 and 1938? That they (West German politicians) should be so heavy-handed as to raise this issue at this juncture seems to be quite incredible.

"I do hope some Ministers in our government will make it perfectly clear that we would never dream of supporting Western Germany in any form of attack or pressure."

"Who's Who" gives Sir Otho's recreations as "all field sports". Good shot, Sir!

* * *

While we are on the subject of West German grab plans I might mention that the map and quotations given in the last issue of GERMAN REPORT have aroused considerable interest. We have received one critical letter, however, objecting to the description of the anthem "Deutschland ueber alles" as the West German national anthem. Our correspondent states: "It is not quite correct to say that 'Deutschland ueber alles' is the West German national anthem. Actually the official anthem consists only of the third verse of the original song, and this third verse makes no mention of 'Deutschland ueber alles'. In addition you should mention that the author of the song, Hoffmann von Fallersleben, meant the phrase 'Germany over all' in the sense of 'We should love Germany more than anything else' and not in the sense 'Germany should rule everything'."

All of which may be perfectly correct. The West German law on the national anthem in fact lays down that the third verse, which has perfectly harmless words, should be sung. It is also a fact that most Germans do not know the words of the third verse; if you listen carefully on any occasion when the anthem is sung in West Germany you will find that the vast majority of the audience are in fact singing the "Deutschland ueber alles" verse. And whatever Hoffmann von Fallersleben may have meant when he wrote the anthem more than one hundred years ago, the vast majority of people understand his words in the aggressive sense. Whatever one may think about the tune and the words, the fact remains that this anthem has become inextricably linked in people's minds with German imperialism. After all, the swastika is in its origin an Indian luck charm but its association with the nazis has made it abhorrent.

Before leaving the subject of our last issue I must hang my head in shame because of a bad misprint in the first column on the front page which stated "On October 23rd 1945 the West German Government issued a declaration..." This should of course read "1955".

* * *

The invasion of France at the beginning of November by thousands of West German soldiers has been fully dealt with even in the big business press, so I don't think we need to dwell on it at any length. It may be of interest to point out that the commander of the Wehrmacht unit stationed in the unhappy little French town of Mourmelon is Lieutenant Colonel Paulsen who was last in France in 1940 as a member of the Operations Department of Hitler's General Staff.

In an interview published in the West German newspaper "Die Welt" on November 2nd Lieutenant Colonel Paulsen explained that his men had come to France to practice atomic warfare. They could not do it in West Germany, he stated, because West Germany was already so crammed with American, Belgian, Canadian, British, French and West German troops that there was no room there.

All our sympathy goes out, of course, to poor little defenceless West Germany.

* * *

Bureaucrats in any country, whether socialist or capitalist, are always a thankful target. I was charmed to learn that typists in the New Zealand Civil Service have recently been supplied with a standard code of instructions which includes the following injunctions: "When typing-paper or carbon becomes unusable it may be placed in the wastepaper basket: When underlining the heading, start at the first word and end at the last."

I am indebted for this information to the "New Zealand Monthly Review", a pleasantly non-conformist magazine which began publication a few months ago.

* * *

Did you hear this one? Governor Faubus was walking the streets of Little Rock, Arkansas, when he saw a Negro going into a "white" church.

"Where are you going?" yelled Faubus.

"But I'm the janitor" replied the Negro.

"OK" said Faubus," but don't pray."

News for West Africa

Radio Berlin International, Voice of the German Democratic Republic, has just launched regular programmes beamed at West Africa.

Listeners in West Africa can hear the latest news and comments from Democratic Germany in English at 16.15 GMT and in French at 17.00 GMT on 24.98 metres (12,008 kc).

Radio Berlin International has also expanded its regular English-language transmissions which can now be heard at 18.00, 20.00, 22.00 and 23.00 GMT on the following wavelengths:

49.06 metres (6115 kc)
41.10 metres (7300 kc)
30.83 metres (9730 kc)

In addition, a special broadcast in English for the Near East is broadcast every day at 16.00 and 23.00 GMT on 25,49 metres (11,765 kc).

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